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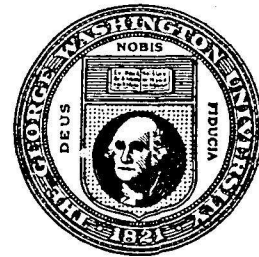
Amicus Curiae, January 1965

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Speaker Urges Trial Advocacy

As part of its series of lectures on topics of interest to GWU law students, the Student Bar Association presented Mr. Richard W. Galiher of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers, who spoke on "Trial Advocacy" shortly before the Christmas recess.

Mr. Galiher, who is a native Washingtonian, received his LL.B. degree from Catholic University in 1935. Having taught law at his alma mater and other universities, he is now a member of the firm of Galiher, Stewart and Clarke. As a member and past president of numerous legal and honorary associations, he spoke with first-hand knowledge of the rewards and problems of the trial lawyer. He particularly emphasized the rewards which, he said, have been underplayed through the years.

Mr. Galiher stated that, like a medical student who is not ready to perform a delicate brain operation immediately after graduating from med school, the law student in general is not prepared to try law suits upon graduation from law school. He praised required law school programs such as the Trial Practice Court at GWU and detailed methods of getting practical experience once an aspiring attorney has passed the bar.

The first of these methods is working with a staff attorney at the Legal Aid Bureau. Although the beginner receives no compensation for this work, he soon becomes eligible for appointment by the court to cases, such as uncontested divorces for which small fees are paid. And by a new statute to become effective in August, 1965, lawyers will be paid small fees for representing indigent defendants in the District of Columbia.

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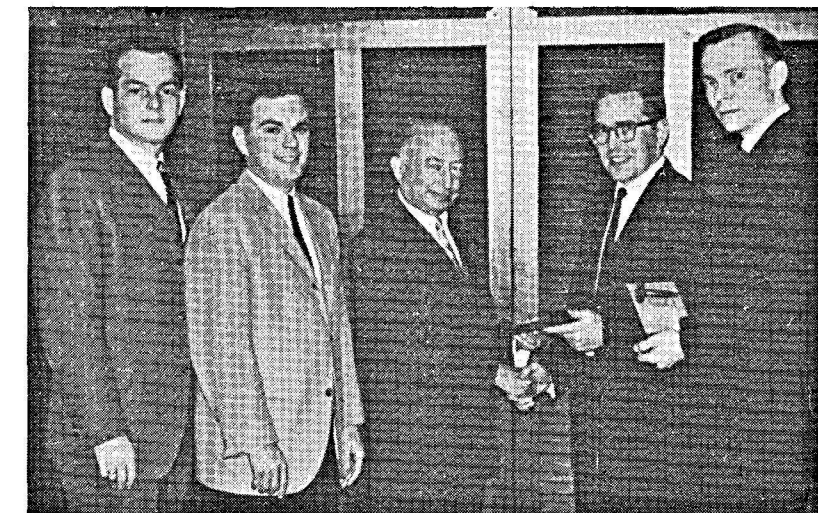
ALSA Student Loans Now Are Available at 89 Law Schools

The American Law Student Association (ALSA) has been instrumental in the development of a loan fund for promising law students which will become available as of January 1965 at 89 law schools.

In 1960, ALSA adopted a resolution to establish a loan fund and further resolved to assist in the development of such a program. At the same time, the American Bar Association (ABA) appointed a Special Committee on Current Needs of Legal Education which made favorable recommendations regarding the needs of an independent fund for the support of legal education.

After two years of study, the ALSA Executive Committee voted an initial allocation of \$5,000 to establish a Law Student Guarantee Loan Fund. The ALSA realized, however, that substantially more money was required and withheld its program in the hope that the ABA would develop a more comprehensive plan. Then, in February, 1964, the ABA recommended and approved the establishment of *The American Bar Association Fund for Legal Education* and appointed a Managing Committee to arrange all details of operation.

Arrangements are now being made with the First National City Bank of New York to permit loans in excess of \$2,000,000 to law students throughout the country on their unsecured notes. This lending capacity can be expected to increase as the corresponding demands increase. The Managing Committee will allocate funds to the various law schools on the basis of their needs and interest in helping students meet financial problems.



Judge Alexander Holtzhoff, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, presents the awards to the finalists in the Patent Van Vleck Case Club oral argument competition at the December SPLA meeting. From left to right are runners up Phil Hinderstein and Bob Skolnik, Judge Holtzhoff, and winners Dave Reisdorf and Scott Railton.

Two New Professors Will Join Faculty For Spring Session

During the Spring semester students at GWU will have the opportunity to study under two men prominent in their respective fields, Mr. Abram J. Chayes and Mr. Eugene N. Barkin.

Mr. Chayes' field of interest is international law; he will teach a seminar on Current Problems in International Law on Tuesday evening. Mr. Barkin, currently Legal Counsel to the Director of the Federal Prisons Bureau, will teach a course entitled, "Dynamics of the Law of Criminal Convictions," which will meet on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Chayes was born in Chicago in 1922. He received his A.B. in 1943 and his LL.B. in 1949 from Harvard University. During the interval between undergraduate and law school, he served in the Army, where he was awarded the Bronze Star. In 1949-50, he was legal advisor to the Governor of Connecticut, was law clerk to Justice Felix Frankfurter in 1951-2, and was associated with Covington and Burling from '52 to '55.

In 1955 Mr. Chayes returned to Harvard to teach and was an Associate Professor of Law from '55 to '58, and a full professor from '58 to '61. In 1960 he served

as Staff Director of the Democratic Platform Committee. From '61 to '64 he was legal advisor, Assistant Secretary, Department of State and just recently returned to private practice with the D.C. law firm of Ginsberg and Leventhal.

In his course Mr. Chayes plans to focus on several major problems that have cropped up during the past few years in the field. Such problems include U.N. dues assessments, ramifications of the Sabbatino decision and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1964, communications satellite agreements, and the implications of the Cuban Quarantine. The course is open to students who have taken International Law 254.

Mr. Barkin's course will primarily explore the purposes, philosophies, and problems of the law once a person has been found guilty, analyzing probation and parole laws, the facilities of penal institutions, aspects of bail, and the legal rights of prisoners. It will also include some material on such pre-conviction problems as mental fitness to stand trial and pre-sentence reports.

The course will be open to third-year and graduate students as well as others professionally interested in the field.

Mr. Barkin is a native of Scranton, Penn. where he was born in 1919. He received an A.B. from the University of Scranton and attended Columbia and Dickinson Law Schools, receiving his LL.B.

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Fox, Ishmael Win Van Vleck Tourney

In a "courtroom" crowded to overflowing, Randy Ishmael and Tom Fox were adjudged the winners in the 1964-65 Van Vleck Oral Competition by a distinguished bench composed of former Associate Justice Stanley Reed, Judge Charles Fahy of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and noted advocate Edward Bennett Williams. Second place was awarded to D. Randolph Cole, Jr. and Craig Distelhorst. Justice Reed in announcing the winners noted that the briefs and arguments presented by both teams in the finals were on a par with those submitted to the highest court of the United States as well as to its counterparts on lower Federal levels and in the states. He stressed the value of such competition to both the participant and the school.

Randy Ishmael, a second-year night student, was also a finalist in the 1963-64 Freshman Van Vleck competition. He was graduated from Arkansas State College as an Accounting Major in 1959. While an undergraduate, Randy was the recipient of several service and scholarship awards. He was also Vice-President of the student body and Bookstore Manager.

Prior to entering Law School as a day student last September, Randy spent four years in the U. S. Air Force. He switched to night school status at the beginning of the '64 Fall Semester in anticipation of his recent marriage to the former Dianna Corbin of Temple, Texas. Randy is presently SBA Bookstore Treasurer and a member of Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity.

Tom Fox, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was graduated from Muskingum College with a degree in political science. As an undergraduate, Fox was a member of the College debate team that won the Ohio state championship during his Junior and Senior years. A member of Tau Kappa Alpha, the National Forensic Honorary Fraternity, Fox was also a national semifinalist in the two-man debate competition.

Now a second-year student at the Law School, Fox brought a previous Van Vleck Honor to this competition—Tom was a Freshman Competition finalist last year.

Murder Is Ho-Hum

A Legal Aid Logbook . .

The Legal Aid Society has settled back into a routine which is relatively normal for those involved in the program. But a typical week's activities might appear quite unusual to the uninitiated.

To demonstrate, let us review some recent developments from the desk of Steve Kline, Chairman. First we are told that a rash of house-breaking cases are currently being referred to Legal Aid. Several larceny and murder cases have also found their way to the Society and are presently being handled by D. C. attorneys with the assistance of GWU law students.

"Please don't think everything is as simple as a mere murder case," Kline cautions us. Then we are told about a case before the Securities and Exchange Commission wherein respondent is being prosecuted for selling stock without the proper license. It appears that respondent has been so involved in litigation of some kind of another at the SEC and elsewhere for a period of time that his financial situation qualified him for Legal Aid. Consequently one of the GWU staff is working on this matter. Well, maybe the Legal Aid "routine" is not so routine after all.

And then there is the bizzare case of James H. Turner, a hapless soul who is presently dwelling at D.C. Jail. The tribulations of Mr. Turner first became known to Legal Aid when Turner, himself, called Kline from the Jail. The general trend of his complaint was not so much that he disliked his current abode but that he felt that the circumstances under which he was incarcerated were violative of his Constitutional rights, among others. Specifically, he maintained that he was not appraised of his right to counsel.

A Legal Aid investigator was sent to the Jail and, after an enlightening interview with Mr. Turner, decided that there was

indeed basis for an appeal. This case is now being handled by the D.C. Legal Aid Agency with assistance from the GWU Society. And, last but not least, Mr. Turner has pledged his all in the effort; to date he has composed three letters in his lonely cell in behalf of the cause which he has directed to Kline?"

Finally we hear the tale of a very disconcerted lass who has recently solicited help from Legal Aid. Her distress might be more correctly classified an "affaires de couer" because it is her boy friend who actually needs assistance. His problem: he cannot

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Amicus Curiae

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SBA Briefcase

by Dick Hudgins, SBA President

Grades will be a little later this year — particularly for first year students. This situation is difficult to fully resolve as many instructors with the highest student loads this fall will also be called on to instruct several courses in the spring. The administration makes a constant effort to get grades in within a reasonable time, taking into consideration the instructor's blue book load and current instructional duties. The problem is further complicated by the conscientious efforts of each instructor to fully evaluate each student's

work — an effort which may involve as much time per blue book as each student put into writing his legal gem. A professor with 200 3-hour blue books would thus require 600 hours of deciphering, puzzling and pondering to evaluate his students' work. That breaks down to 40 hours a week for 15 weeks. Somewhere within that period a few professors might find the chore a bit wearying.

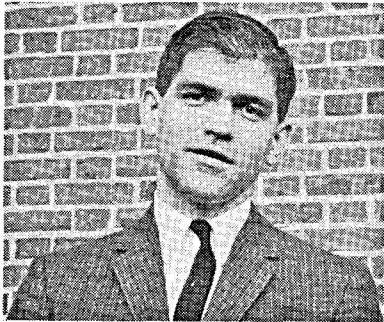
The Student Bar Association has continually sought to alleviate the conflict between the student's desire to know his fate and the administration's desire to maintain their composure under the pressure of more than a thousand students asking "Are Professors Smith's grades in yet?" repeated for each of their several courses as the rumors begin to seep through the walls that Smith's grades are out. The best solution to date has been the postcard system through which each student can be notified by mail the instant the grades for any course he is taking are reported to the office. The only failing in this system is apathy on the part of the student at exam time counterbalanced by anxiety in late March when others begin to learn the majority of their grades.

This year the Student Bar intends to distribute a postcard with every exam book. If you do not wish early grades, then turn in a blank card with your exam book. If you do wish early grades, fill in your name and address and the course information in the appropriate spaces and turn the card in with your blue book. One word of warning. This will be the only way in which you can receive individual grades before all grades for all courses are reported! No grades will be given out to individuals by the office except through the postcard system! Fill out your card and get your grades as they are reported or suffer in silence until early May when your last mark eventually gets reported by that luckless professor, who had 200 exams written in illegible sanscript, finally overcomes his mountain of blue. Good luck.

Personality Profile

"When I entered George Washington, I knew that I wanted to become Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review. I suppose that there were many reasons why I wanted to do this, but the most important of these were the prestige and experience that would follow," James Robertson said easily, matter-of-factly, and genuinely.

Robertson, who looks comfortable at six feet, four inches, 196 pounds, resigned a commission as a Navy lieutenant and transferred into the day division in order to head the Law Review and turn out the largest single issue (October) ever to be stuffed into a mailbox.



Jim Robertson

A native of Ohio, Robertson graduated from Western Reserve Academy (Hudson, Ohio) near the top of his class with honors in English and Latin. He had been editor of the Academy's student newspaper and when he went to Princeton, he served as chairman of the school's humor magazine, the Princeton Tiger, and tried his hand at satire and short story writing, some of which were published locally. While at Princeton, he courted Berit Persson Robertson (Swedish) and graduated cum laude.

Upon graduation in June, he will associate with the Washington firm of Wilmer, Cutler, & Pickering, a firm doing a general corporate practice but with a government orientation. He wants to practice for awhile and then "get back into government." He likes Washington, one reason being that "it is still a small town and there is a reasonable hope of getting home in the evening" and "when you're in Washington, you stand smack dab in the middle of important happenings."

As a night student, Robertson finished first in his class at the end of his first and second years at GWU. His qualifications are numerous but his modesty is genuine. When the time comes for him to decide whether he will remain in private practice or enter the government service, we hope that he will consider these words written by Thomas Jefferson to Adams in 1813:

There is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents . . . The natural aristocracy I consider as the most precious gift of nature, for the instruction the trusts, and government of society.

—Bill Tabac

GWU Briefcase

by Jerry Voight

This is the second of a three-part article on members of the GWU Law School faculty who have written or are writing books for use in their classes. Comments on books written by Professor Davison and Deans Nutting and Kramer will follow in a subsequent edition.

Prof. Leroy Sorenson Merrifield

Prof. Merrifield has co-authored two books in the field of labor law with Prof. Russell A. Smith of the University of Michigan. The first of these books, the widely used *Labor Relations Laws*, was published in 1960. The 1200-page case book has been followed up with an annual supplement, which ran 260 pages in 1964. Profs. Smith and Merrifield are currently working on a revised edition. Prof. Merrifield stated that Professor Smith had published one of the first case books on the subject of labor law shortly after the end of World War II and that their 1960 editions of *Labor Relations Law* was primarily a revision of the established case book.

Profs. Merrifield and Smith are also combining their efforts to produce a book entitled *Material on the Labor Agreement*. The preliminary edition, now approximately two-thirds complete, comprises 8 pamphlets reproduced by photo offset and totaling 775 pages. Prof. Merrifield said he was uncertain when the book would come out in its final hard-bound form.

"There was nothing at all available to meet the need," Prof. Merrifield replied when asked why he and Prof. Smith had decided to write a book dealing with the labor agreement.

Also in the works is a "Study of Labor Law in the European Common Market". Prof. Merrifield spent last year in Europe on leave under a Ford Foundation grant gathering material for the book. The book probably will be published in the form of a series of articles.

Prof. Merrifield boasts an impressive academic background including an A.B. (1938) and an LL.B. (1941) from the University of Minnesota and an M.P.A. (1942) and a S.J.D. (1956) from Harvard University. He came to GWU in 1947 from the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice.

Prof. Ralph Clarke Nash, Jr. and Professor John Cibinic, Jr.

Prof. Nash, Director of the

Government Contract Program, and Prof. Cibinic, assistant Director of the Government Contract Program, have each somehow found time, while not working on their lengthy book *Cases and Material on Government Contracts*, to publish monographs through the Government Contracts Program.

Prof. Nash's 116-page monograph, *Incentive Contracts*, and Prof. Cibinic's 190-page monograph, *Cost Determination*, are part of a series of monographs being published through this program.

Prof. Cibinic stated that he and Prof. Nash had undertaken the project of writing a case book on government contracts out of necessity, as there was "no suitable case book available that gave coverage to the full range of problems in the area of government contracts." The ambitious project is intended to serve the needs of four courses: Government Contracts I, covering basic government contract; Government Contracts II, dealing with special problems that arise under government contracts; Government Contracts Claims Procedures, which consists of an analysis of jurisdiction and procedures for obtaining relief under government contracts; and Government Contract Cost Determination, an examination of cost allowance and disallowance in government contracts.

Although the completely integrated book is now available in photo off-set in a loose leaf binder, Prof. Cibinic stated that he considered it to be only about half completed. "We hope to teach all of the courses covered by the book at least once while the book is still in a preliminary form before publishing the final product," he said. The present target date for completion is the end of December, 1965.

Both Prof. Nash and Prof. Cibinic received J.D. degrees from GWU and both worked for the Advanced Products Groups of American Machine and Foundry before joining the faculty. Prof. Nash received an A.B. in 1953 from Princeton University before receiving his law degree in 1957. He served as a part-time instructor before joining the full-time faculty in 1961. Prof. Cibinic joined the faculty in 1963, after receiving his law degree in 1960, preceded by an A.B. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1956.

Moliter et Molli Manu

Sir:

I have just read your November issue with interest, but with scant satisfaction. I refer you to the story one page one under the headline: "WOMEN, COAST GUARD OFFICERS MONOPOLIZE ANNUAL LAW PRIZES."

As I read the article I was pleased to learn that the U. S. Coast Guard is represented in the Law School by two such distinguished scholars as Mr. Lynch and Mr. Brown. Further, I was positively warmed to the heart to read of the "domination" of the "gentle" sex in other awards. Imagine, however, my horror at seeing my own name included in this latter group.

With the exception of several most feminine motion-picture stars, and a few girl-children of stage-struck young mothers, I believe that the name "Kim" is generally of masculine gender. Obviously, my view is not shared by your staff.

As the occasional recipient of form-letters and advertisements of every sort sent bulk-rate through the mails, I am not unused to being termed "Miss Jordan" or even "Mrs. Jordan", but this consignment to the depths of that group known as the "gentle" sex

is unique in my experience. Really sir, if you must employ such deadly terms, I implore you to do your homework.

Sincerely,

/s/ Kim L. Jordan

Amicus Curiae humbly apologizes for consigning Mr. Jordan to the wrong sex, but reiterates its congratulations and best wishes to him for having won the Mary Covington prize. We might point out however that the street runs two ways.

MADAME Editor in Chief

Marrocco's

Restaurant and Lounge

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Frosh Undergo Annual Baptism Under Fire

On three afternoons in early December, Stockton Hall was magically transposed into the busiest courthouse in the D. C. area. The occasion was the annual freshmen appellate arguments in connection with the Legal Method course, in which each freshman student becomes part of a two-man team.

The team writes a brief and argues it in front of a "court" consisting of three upperclassmen. Since this process counts for 20 to 33 percent of the grade for the course, depending on which professor is teaching it, staggering amounts of research go into the briefs and preparation for argument.

The upperclassmen, on the other hand, are able to forget their own classroom problems and assume the mantle of all-knowing judge-ship. Heady wine this, and there was no noticeable problem in obtaining a sufficient number of magistrates. Indeed, some students, basking in the glow of not-too-benevolent despotism, signed up for the full three days of judging.

The first day of argument brought an extraordinary metamorphosis of the Law School. The general level of attire, ordinarily fair at best, suddenly became positively sartorial. Miniature Melvin Belli's resplendent in three piece suits and elegant vests, uneasily lowered themselves into place for their morning classes. Basic texts on contracts and torts were suddenly at a premium in the Law School library as the judges refreshed themselves on basic concepts which had become a little hazy.

At 1:30 p.m., ordinarily mild-mannered student-judges assumed a look of acute indigestion as they took the bench, hoping that they were a reasonable facsimile of correctly icy judicial demeanor. Then followed an afternoon of repartee, sometimes spirited, often muddled, and occasionally perceptive. Justice was meted out with speed that every court would envy, as sharply at 3 and 4:30 p.m. every corner of every hall was transformed into judges' chambers.

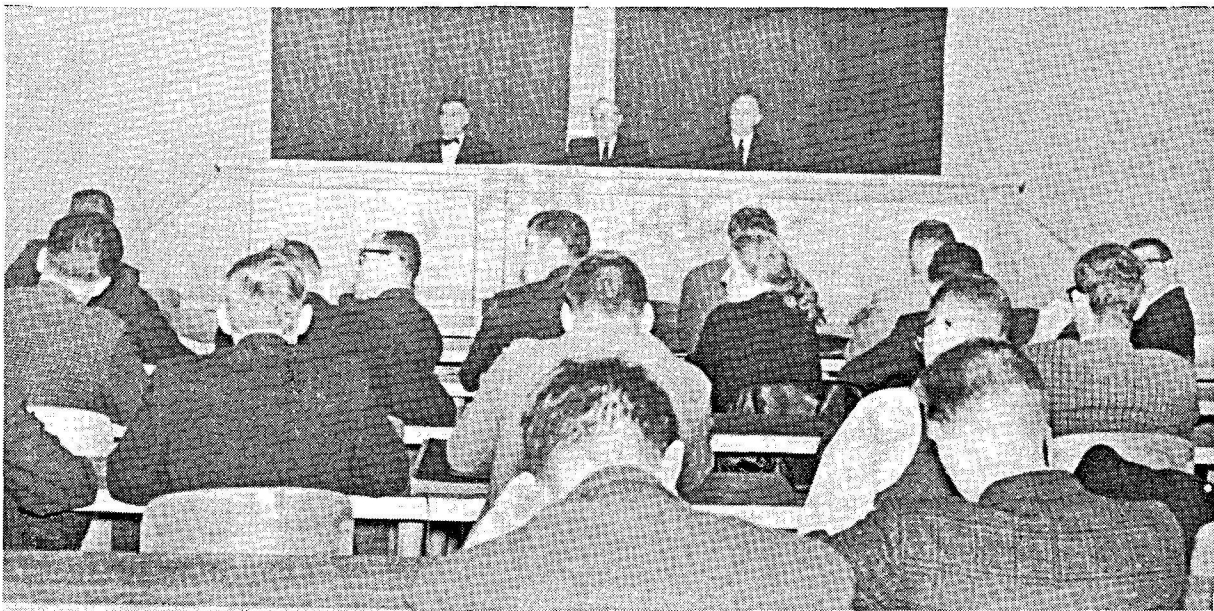
The net effect of this interlude in the more mundane day-to-day life of the law school is to give poise to the freshmen as well as an intense sense of relief that the ordeal is finally over.

Law Wives To Have S.C. Guided Tour

Having completed tours of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where they were personally welcomed by J. Edgar Hoover; the D.C. Jail; and the Juvenile Court; the law wives are anxiously awaiting Jan. 18th. On that date, the wives will march to Capitol Hill and into the Supreme Court where they will be escorted on a guided tour by the Tourmaster himself, listen to oral arguments, and receive greetings from Justice Hugo Black who will answer the wives' questions in his chambers at the end of the tour.

All wives interested should present themselves at the main courtroom by 12:15 p.m. The tour was arranged by Betsy Tabac, Law Wives Education Chairman in collaboration with the Assistant Marshall and a law clerk to Justice Black.

Trial Court at GWU



Saturday justices Herrlick, Hart, and Monk, although taking a busman's holiday, listen attentively to a student lawyer's opening statement while the class takes notes on how to succeed.

Editor's Note: The following two articles comprise the second part of a series detailing the mechanics of the oft-praised Trial Practice Court course included in the GWU Law School curriculum. These articles provide information, respectively, on the personalities and procedures of the Saturday morning and Patent sections of the course, which differ somewhat from the previously described Monday and Tuesday sections.

Medical Students Are Patients At Saturday Trial Practice

Trial Practice Court (TPC) on Saturday mornings is essentially the same as the TPC held on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The smiling faces of those who sit up high on the bench are different, of course, but the game's the same.

Several exceptions to the above generalization are noted. The first three cases tried in the Saturday TPC at the beginning of each semester are medical malpractice cases. These cases are tried with the full cooperation of and in conjunction with the University's Medical School. Doctors-to-be, alias GWU medical school students, portray the defendants, act as witnesses, and for the most part are the talismen. Quickly observed by those law students trying these cases is the notable absence of plaintiffs' verdicts.

Saturday TPC, in contrast to the weekday TPC, lasts for three hours each week as opposed to the two hours allotted to weekday court. In addition, the time length of cases usually exceeds that of weekday court cases. Average length of time for Saturday cases is 15 hours; for nonpatent weekday court, approximately 6 hours; and for patent court, 2 hours.

The judicial monitors of the Saturday morning TPC normally include Messers Phillip Herrick, Jackson, and George E. Monk. Because of an unusually heavy weekday schedule, Judge George Hart of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, who usually presides over one of the evening trial practice courtrooms, alternated assignments with Mr. Jackson who is currently monitoring proceedings on Tuesday evenings while Judge Hart sits on Saturdays. The clerk of the Saturday morning court is Mr. Dudley Skinner.

John Wingfield Jackson said that he is "very much in favor of the malpractice program because of the opportunity given to the potential doctor and lawyer to meet and to become acquainted with the different approaches to the same problems." He feels that the insight gained by law students will be valuable as a tool to avoid mistakes when in actual practice.

George E. Monk (Hogan & Hartson) feels that the malpractice problem in TPC is desirable because of the "contact between medical and law students." Also cited as being of particular importance by Monk was the law student's "exposure to expert testimony from people who really know and the experience to be gotten through practice in framing hypothetical questions."

Monk has been a judge in the trial practice program since 1949. He received his A.B. degree from

George Washington (1928), an LL.B. in 1930, and an LL.M. in 1934. While in law school Monk was elected to Order of the Coif (legal honorary) and was a member of Delta Theta Phi. In 1934, he joined Hogan & Hartson where he is now a partner and in 1947, Monk returned to teach Wills on a part-time basis. He is a member of the D.C. and American Bar Associations.

Phillip Herrick has been a judge in the program since 1948. He feels that the distinguishing feature of the malpractice aspect is the opportunity given to doctors "to understand the problems of courts and lawyers as well as some of the problems they will have when they might possibly be called on to give testimony". Mr. Herrick believes that the atmosphere provided in the malpractice practice court "helps promote mutual understanding among the two professions."

A Phi Beta Kappa (Williams College, 1929), Mr. Herrick came to GWU where he earned an LL.B. in 1933 and membership in Order of the Coif and an LL.M. in 1936. After serving as an assistant editor for U.S. Law Week, Herrick went with the old NRA, and then after an interlude of private practice, to a U.S. Attorneyship, (Puerto Rico) and back into private practice (Armour, Herrick, Kneipple, Allen).

Dudley Skinner, clerk of the Saturday TPC believes that "this kind of case gives the law student

Patent Court Uses FRCP Exclusively

Patent Trial Practice Court, which may be taken in place of the regular Trial Practice Court, is conducted under procedures similar to those of the latter. Since by statute, the Federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction of patent suits, all patent trials are conducted according to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Most of the cases assigned are patent infringement suits, but it is also possible for students to be assigned appeals from decisions of the Patent Office. Such appeals are taken to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (CCPA). As an alternative to perfecting an appeal to the CCPA, it is also possible to obtain a remedy against unfavorable action of the Patent Office by bringing a civil suit against the Commissioner of Patents in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. In such cases, one team of student advocates represents the office of the Solicitor of the Patent Office, while the other represents the complaining party.

Patent trials are generally conducted without a jury, but a jury may be empaneled if desired by "counsel."

There are two sections of the Patent Trial Practice Court; Mr. Irvin H. Rimel sits as judge in one, and Mr. T. Hayward Brown, in the other.

Mr. Rimel, a partner in the firm of Cushman, Darby and Cushman, received a J.D. from GWU in 1942, after being admitted to the D. C. Bar in 1941. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Illinois, and was awarded a B.S. in Chemical Engineering in 1934. Mr. Rimel served in the Navy from 1942 until 1946 and then worked for the Patent Office until joining Cushman, Darby, and Cushman in 1948. He was recalled to active duty with the Navy for two years in 1950.

When asked what has motivated him to spend the many hours as a trial practice judge for the last four years, Mr. Rimel replied, "To be perfectly honest, I took on the project because I thought it would be stimulating and helpful in an educational way to me — and it

Fraternity News Notes Delta Theta Phi

The Wilson Senate of Delta Theta Phi at GWU Law School culminated its most successful rushing semester by pledging 54 new members in early December. Initiation for this—the largest fall pledge class ever at GWU will be on Feb. 27. Brothers and pledges are invited to watch the bulletin boards for full details on the initiation ceremony and reception.

Delta Theta Phi's team entry has already won its first games in the GWU basketball intramural B league. Any members interested in playing are urged to contact either Jerry Voight, Gerry Strecker, or Sid Williams.

Many of the GWU brothers and pledges attended the gala Christmas Ball held in conjunction with the Delta Theta Phi chapters at Georgetown and American Universities. Over 500 people enjoyed the opportunity to socialize with their peers from the other D.C. Law Schools.

Delta Theata Phi extends to all students best wishes for the success in the January exams.

Phi Delta Phi

Fall rush rewarded John Marshall Inn with 18 new members including our honorary initiate, Mr. Theodore Pierson. Mr. Pierson is Senior Partner in the firm of Pierson, Ball & Dowd.

Judge Giles Richard of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; Messers Oliver Gasch, President of the D.C. Bar, and Richard Braun, President of the Barristers Inn; and Profs. David Sharpe and J. Forrester Davison presided over the initiation. The evening was highlighted by Mr. Pierson's remarks on "Public Information Media and the Right to Fair Trial" and by the presentation to Brother Norman Lynch of the annual achievement award for excellence in scholarship and service to his School and Fraternity.

Phi Alpha Delta

John Jay Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta climaxed its fall semester program with its annual dinner-dance on Saturday, December 19, 1964. Immediately preceding the event, the formal initiation of all of the fall semester pledges was held.

New officers for PAD for the Spring Semester are as follows: Justice, Ted Blumenstock; Vice-Justice, Hal Jacobson; Clerk, Fred Bennett; Treasurer, Ken Dobyns; and Marshall, Gary Glasgow.

At the dinner-dance, Ted Blumenstock announced several events which are to take place in the Spring semester, among these being a Judicial Reception for all of the District of Columbia judiciary, and for the Maryland appellate judiciary, as well as Members of Congress who are members of Phi Alpha Delta.

Good luck in finals!

has been." Mr. Rimel went on to say that the students never cease to amaze him with the "novel twists and unique arguments" "I have enjoyed acting as a judge for the Trial Practice Court and I am grateful for the opportunity I have had to help the students, unfortunately not to the degree I would have liked," he concluded. Mr. Rimel is a member of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the American Patent Law Association, and the American Bar Association.

Stockton Scene

With Paul Frank

THE RULE OF TRANSFERRED INTENT

By this time most of us have been exposed to the courtesy accorded those stepping from a bus — they are usually allowed to get off before others get on. Wouldn't it be a great innovation if we transferred this courtesy to the classroom situation? It merely would involve permitting a crowded classroom to empty before those waiting in the wings barge in at the sound of snapping briefcases. It's only a matter of intention. I'm sure the intention of these students is no more than the speedy assimilation of legal gems. But let us take care lest our admirable intentions are transferred into bad manners.

DECOR IN THE COURTROOM ROBES PLEASE

One of the truly great innovations in our Law School curriculum has been the Freshmen Legal Method Arguments. This experience ranks among such unforgettable moments as the first day of class, the first recital of a brief, and the initial shock at being "shot down" in class for having briefed a case completely wrong. But for those of us who watched and participated in the Great Debates last year, one basic element seemed to be lacking in the current tournament. The thrill of shivering before the austerity of Black-Robed Judges.

The problem is that we just don't have enough robes to go around. Surely this is not insurmountable. The obvious solution is to rent whatever is needed. A little more costly, but economically more practical in the long run, would be the purchase of robes required.

The expenditure of funds for such a purpose immediately arouses a fear in many that our tuition will rise again. This being not impossible, may I suggest that the Law School rent these robes to the school at graduation time. I'm sure Prof. Hambrick will advise us as to any tax deduction of which we might be able to avail ourselves as a non-profit institution.

STUDENT LOANS

(Continued from Page 1)

The Managing Committee has also provided for an easy repayment plan. Borrowers initially sign interim notes on which simple interest accrues (the prime rate is $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, plus 1%), but interest payments are deferred while a student is in school. The notes will become due on November 1st following graduation or immediately upon resignation, loss of academic standing, or failure to register for a succeeding term. Several repayment plans call for monthly installment payments from 2 to 5 years, but the interest rate should average out between $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6% simple interest from the initial loan to the final payment.

It is hoped that law students may soon secure application forms from the Dean of the Law School on which the student will furnish financial information as well as information about academic standing and future plans. Such applications must be certified and approved by the Dean. Upon completion, they will be sent directly to the bank for the processing procedure. These applications may be submitted only once during a semester. Notice will be given by the ALSA Representative when applications are available.

SUGGESTED RESOLUTIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Law School Faculty, shall not be outdone by the other law schools in the area and in the nation in the matter of returning examination grades to our students; that we shall do whatever is necessary to submit the grades within two weeks.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the committee which wisely decided to lengthen the 1964 Christmas vacation, will take similar action in the matter of the upcoming Easter vacation.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the Professors who are scheduled to teach classes the first two days of the next semester, will be unable to attend classes on those days as we will be busy grading exams. The fact that many students have their last examination on Wednesday, must register for classes on Thursday, and must prepare homework for Monday, is a collateral point with which we cannot concern ourselves but to which we are sympathetic.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the students of the Law School, will no longer clutter the hallways and classrooms of Stockton with nondecorous objects, to wit, trash.

The ALSA has given its full support and energy to the financial assistance program for law students. It will continue to work actively with the Managing Committee of The American Bar Association Fund for Legal Education in order that more students may complete their legal education. —B. Beemer

TRIAL ADVOCACY

(Continued from Page 1)

In addition to Legal Aid work, Mr. Galiher mentioned the Lawyers Referral Service, whereby young lawyers' names may be listed with the Bar Association (moderate fees there). He also stressed the diverse experience one may garner working in the offices of the Corporation Counsel of D. C. and of the U. S. Attorney General in the trial of civil and criminal cases.

Some of the barriers that confront the calling of trial practice, according to Mr. Galiher, are large firms, where one is buried in paper work or relegated to the task of carrying partners' attache cases, and that aspect of classroom law study known as "armchair theorizing." Both of these obstacles cast a shadow on trial advocacy which, Mr. Galiher emphasized, is the most glamorous of legal fields, the most demanding, and yet the most beneficial as concerns the community and the ultimate administration of justice. —K. Gumpert

NEW PROFESSORS

(Continued from Page 1)

from Dickinson in 1943. He went immediately into the military and served until his discharge in late 1945 as legal officer and trial judge-advocate.

After the war he worked for two years in Scranton for the Veterans Administration, and then went into private practice in Scranton until 1951. In June of 1951 he came to Washington to work with the Department of Justice and has been with it ever since, serving with the Criminal and Civil Rights Divisions before taking on his present assignment. —T. Pell

ILS Sponsors Moot Court Competition

Two major features will mark the International Moot Court Competition, to be sponsored by the GWU International Law Society during the Spring Semester. The first is an opportunity for students to represent GWU in the Philip C. Jessup Moot Tribunal Contest oral competition, in which teams from prominent law schools around the country will argue a problem in the field of space law. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Georgetown, Duke, Stanford, Texas, and Virginia are included among the other schools which will compete. The competition is named after the outstanding international lawyer who is presently representing the United States on the International Court of Justice.

The second feature of the Moot Program will be a "Moot Court Night," sponsored by the Society as part of its regular professional program. The competition will be entirely intramural and will involve a separate international law problem. Contestants will argue before a distinguished panel of judges from the metropolitan area.

Bob Sielaty and Ed Tupling, coordinators of the program, have indicated that every interested student is eligible to compete in either event. The only qualifications suggested are that contestants should have had some background in international law and in oral competition. Anyone interested in participating should leave his name with the Society before February 1st.

A short elimination will be held during the first week of the Spring Semester consisting of oral argument without brief before a panel of faculty on a problem that will require approximately two days of preparation, and which will be available after finals. The panel will choose three persons for the national competition; the remaining contestants will form teams for the intramural competition. The net result will be an intercollegiate as well as an intramural competition.

The Society has had remarkable success in its first semester of existence, attaining a membership over 100. This year will be the first time that the Law School will be represented in the national international law competition.

SBA Sets Up Welcome Wagon

In cooperation with the Law School administration, the Student Bar Association recently initiated a Committee for Prospective Students. The purpose of this committee is to provide a friend and guide to prospective students who wish to visit the law school.

Nicknamed the "Hospitality Committee," by Dean Kirkpatrick, the Committee, under the chairmanship of Lou Harrington, seeks to minimize the impersonal feeling that a future student might have when visiting a large law school. A potential student is met by a GWU law student, usually after an interview with the Dean, according to a schedule arranged by the Committee. The visitor attends classes with his escort

and meets other students. He is introduced to the professors and the Law School facilities and is exposed to the spirit and method of law study. After his visit he is sent a letter from the S.B.A. thanking him for his interest and expressing the hope that he will join the law school in the coming academic year.

Often after a potential student has been accepted to several law schools, he resolves to make up his mind by paying each a visit. The function of the Committee is to express an interest in him as an individual, thereby making George Washington Law School an exceptional place where his application is welcomed and a personal interest taken in his future plans.

them each an awareness of some of the problems involved in the malpractice area. The law student is reminded that malpractice suits are not only limited to doctors."

Skinker, Secretary of the U.S. Court of Claims, is another GWU man (LL.B., 1943) who has returned to participate in the trial practice program (since 1950). After graduating from law school, Skinker went into private practice, first with Cromelin, Townsend, Brooke, Kirkland, and then into the firm of Poole & Skinker. He was appointed U.S. Marshall for the District of Columbia by Eisenhower in 1960 and served one year, at which time he went with the U.S. Court of Claims. Skinker was Secretary to the Bar Association of D.C. over a five-year period and has served on its board of Directors.

—C. Jennings and W. Tabac

LEGAL AID

(Continued from Page 3)

collect any unemployment insurance. Thinking that the claim might be meritorious and also somewhat concerned over the future of this romance, Kline advised her to have the gentleman contact Legal Aid and explain his difficulties. To date nothing more has been heard from either party.

The latter item rather adequately completes the "routine" for the moment. Besides, Kline had to excuse himself for a telephone call; something about a divorce case in Arlington.

—J. Westhafer

PATENT TRIAL PRACTICE

(Continued from Page 3)

Mr. Brown, who has acted as a judge in the Patent Trial Practice Court since 1953, is the Head of the Patent Section of the Dept. of Justice. He received a B.S. in electrical engineering from Mississippi State in 1924, and was admitted to the D. C. Bar in 1931 after attending GWU Law School. He joined Justice in 1936.

When asked why he was willing to devote his evenings to Trial Practice Court, Mr. Brown gave the unique answer that "it's a challenge, but primarily I do it because I thought it would help recruit patent men for the Department of Justice. I felt I could get the pick of the crop." He also went on to say "like most patent lawyers, I am always trying to learn, and Trial Practice Court is an excellent chance to learn, from the students. Although not all the work done by the students is good, it is stimulating that so much of the work and so many of the briefs are so good."

Mr. Brown is a member of the D. C. Bar, the Virginia Bar, the Court of Claims Bar, the C.C.P.A. Bar, the Bars of the 3rd and 4th Circuits, the Supreme Court Bar, the Federal Bar Association, the A.P.L.A., and the A.B.A.

—J. Voight

MALPRACTICE

(Continued from Page 3)

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